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Worldwide Report

TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 207

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CONTENTS

WEST EUROPE

GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO PUSH LOCAL DEFENSE ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 8 Jan 82 p 18

[Text]

THE Federal Government's insistence early this year that Thorn-EMI accept local equity in its defence electronics arm highlighted not only the industry's strategic importance, but its commercial desirability.

The lack of wholly-owned Australian groups eligible to buy the required one-third interest in the division highlighted the discrepancy between Government policy and local industry's capacity to participate.

The defence electronics industry has long been dominated by such multi-national groups as the United States-based Sperry Univac, the United Kingdom-based Thorn-EMI, which merged last year, and General Electric.

Federal Government defence industry policy is to boost local participation in providing or supporting equipment and stores, or through offset work.

It acknowledges that participation in high-technology manufacture, where the financial rewards and strategic value are highest, is unlikely at this late stage.

But one local high-technology group demonstrates there are still very profitable slots Australian industry can fill in this area.

Computer Sciences of Australia was one of the few eligible groups to throw its hat into the ring for the Thorn-EMI defence electronics business, but its advances were never treated as any more than an irritation.

As the largest locally-owned computer services company, CSA is worth closer examination.

Despite its relatively small size, CSA has impressive backing. The AMP Society owns 75 per cent of its share capital, and the Computer Sciences Corp of the US the remainder.

The US group paired off with AMP in Australia in 1970 to fill a widening gap in the local computer services industry.

CSA is organised around four divisions — software, network-based services, earth-sciences services, and systems engineering. The systems engineering division is clearly the pampered child.

Contributing only $4 million to an annual turnover of roughly $25 million, it involves a disproportionately high number of the group's 550-odd professional staff, which includes the biggest population of software engineers in Australia.

The division supplies defence systems, real-time industrial systems, and data communications networks, and in the defence area is the largest local systems and software service group in a relatively new market.

Put simply, the division combines computing and electronics, but CSA general manager, Mr Bob Kassel is more poetic: "The division produces a collage of digital electronics and computer-controlled gadgets to make electronics work."

The care with which the group has created an image for its systems engineering division in particular indicates the value of its potential market.

A browse through a group brochure leads the reader to

believe that if Sir Isaac Newton and Leonardo Da Vinci were alive today they would be systems analysts.

It elevates the fusion of high-technology computing and electronics skills into an art form, and the development of computer-controlled systems into a latter-day Sistine Chapel.

Management likes to see itself as following Benjamin Franklin's edict: "An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest." Certainly it is in the high-technology computing and engineering industries, if anywhere, that intellectual skill commands the highest premium in today's market.

CSA's projects tend to be one-off affairs, with hand-tailored design and interface engineering. CSA does not dirty its hands or spend its money on manufacture; it supplies brainpower and, as Mr Kassel says, more dollars are spent on software and services in the computing industry than on hardware.

According to Mr Kassel, the only way CSA could lose in the battle for the $20 million Australian Bureau of Statistics tender which finally went to Japan-based Facom in late 1979 was if the coin were tossed and never came down.

While Facom and IBM battled for the prized contract the small Australian software group was waiting in the wings for its guaranteed $5 million slice of the cake.

CSA is now two-thirds through its contract to link all cities to the central computer, the largest communications network installed for an Australian Government.

In its defence business CSA works directly through the Defence Department or with foreign suppliers to satisfy its Australian industry participation requirements.

One of the division's more notable contracts was the contract for systems engineering and software for the RAAF's long-range maritime patrol program. CSA designed the system, and AWA built and installed it and did the research and development.

CSA provided services for such defence areas as weapons, surveillance, avionics and control systems, and in the associated instrumentation, training and simulation work.

Among other things, it has devised simulators to train air and sea pilots on the ground.

Just as the the greatest potential for growth is in systems engineering, five years ago it was computer-assisted analysis of mines.

CSA's earth sciences computing services division is capital intensive, involving a combination of geology and computing in the interpolation of assays to determine the shape of orebodies for the mining industry, particularly coal and base metals which occur in seams.

It employs geologists, physicists and computer technicians and is the largest company in the business.

The service is not widely used, but its customers comprise up to 40 per cent of mining companies, including all the big locally-active miners.

But the software and network sides of its business are still CSA's fiscal mainstay, contributing $9 million and $10 million to net turnover, respectively.

While the software division is people intensive, designing programs and the like, the network arm is capital intensive, involving a public information network, such as census statistics, accessible by telephone.

The service has up to 700 clients, including corporations, academics and government bodies.

CSA's goal is to keep abreast of the market for its type of services, which it estimates is expanding 20 per cent a year, a rate CSA has so far matched.

CSO: 5500/7522

BRIEFS

PLAN FOR NEW RADIO--The first commercial radio service in the Kimberleys is expected to start operating from Broome by the end of this year, according to a spokesman for the North-West Radio network. The network already operates the commercial stations 6NW in Port Hedland and 6KA in Karratha. The manager of 6NW, Mr Steve Altham, said on Monday that the operator of the network, North-West Radio Pty Ltd, believed that a majority of Broome residents wanted an alternative to the ABC service. "The company is currently undertaking a feasibility study to determine the technical and operating requirements for the establishment of a Broome station," said. "We decided on Broome as the Kimberley base because of its heavy tourism orientation which is rapidly expanding its population and commercial centre." Mr Altham said though 6NW could be heard in Broome the quality of reception was dependent on weather and topography. The North-West Radio network began broadcasting in Port Hedland in November 1977, expanded to Karratha a year later and then to Tom Price and Paraburdoo last year. [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN (NEWS OF THE NORTH) in English 7 Jan 82 p 1]

CSO: 5500/7522

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES COMMUNICATIONS IMPROVEMENTS

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 15 Feb 82 p 6

[Text] JULLUNDUR, February 14 (UNI).

THE Indian national satellite (INSAT) will be launched on April 8 from Cape Kennedy, according to the communications secretary, Mr. S. K. Ghose.

Addressing a press conference here last night, he said 27 earth stations, including five major stations at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Shillong, were being readied to take over the master control facilities of the satellite five weeks after its launch. The remaining 22 would be subsidiary and remote stations.

Mr. Ghose said of the three mobile stations being built for the purpose, one will be ready by May-end.

He said the national microwave grid-work on which was in progress, would be ready in two to three years. The communications ministry had also undertaken the work of setting up microwave channels on request from the information and broadcasting ministry for its television network.

The secretary said the T.V. microwave channel between Delhi and Calcutta would ready by June-end.

He said his ministry had undertaken work on a priority basis for linking Delhi-Jullundur, Delhi-Srinagar, Bombay-Goa and Bombay-Pune for the coming ASIAD. The job would be over well before the commencement of the games on November 19.

The Bombay-Pune channel would be commissioned by June-end, he added.

DIGITAL PHONES

Referring to the deteriorating telephone system in the country, Mr. Ghose said his ministry would shortly be introducing digital technology as the cabinet had cleared the project in principle.

Mr. Ghose said 500,000 digital sets would be given annually to prospective subscribers and two factories with a capacity to manufacture one million sets each per year would be set up with foreign collaboration. The entire waiting list of telephone subscribers would be cleared by 1990.

He said the work on establishing a cross-bar factory with a capacity 200,000 lines per year by indigenous means was in progress and it would be commissioned before the year-end. Optic-fibre technology would also be introduced gradually in heavy traffic cities, he added.

Asked about the steps the ministry were taking to improve the existing telephone network, he said the P and T department had already started gas pressurisation of the underground cables all over the country to facilitate early detection of faults in the cables. The job had been completed in Jaipur and was at an advance stage in Jullundur, Amritsar and Ludhiana.

The ministry had also started replacing the existing aluminium cables with copper ones.

The department had also introduced an improved version of Priyadarshni set, whose working had not been up to the mark, with an imported Yamura dial from Japan. This dial had less wear and tear and would be manufactured within the country with Japanese collaboration.

To cope up with the delay in telegrams, Mr. Ghose said, the department was introducing the gentex system under which 450 stations would be connected directly with one another. This would eliminate delay in the intermediary stations. The experiment has already started between Madras and Hyderabad.

Another system being introduced for faster delivery would be the store-and-forward system under which the messages held up at one station due to faulty lines would automatically be forwarded to the destination station once the line trouble was over.

In the postal services, he said, mechanisation would be introduced on a "restricted scale" in the four metropolis.

Parring questions on the recently-announced hike in the telephone and postal tariffs, Mr. Ghose said the proposal would come up for discussion before Parliament on March 13.

CSO: 5500/7090

BRIEFS

NEW TELEGRAPH POST--Phnom Penh, 28 Dec (SPK)--The Ministry of Communications and Post recently organized in Phnom Penh a ceremony to inaugurate five new telegraph posts. These posts, installed in Phnom Penh, Prey Veng and Svay Rieng, have been built with Vietnamese assistance. At the inaugural ceremony, Communications and Posts Minister Khun Chhy praised the efforts of the postal personnel to restore, with the help of Vietnamese experts, the country's telecommunication network. Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien was present at the ceremony. [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1427 GMT 28 Dec 81]

FIVE RADIO RELAY STATIONS COMPLETED--The radio relay stations of Phnom Penh, Prey Veng, Kompong Trabek [Prey Veng Province], and Svay Rieng and the short wave radio station at the international radio center of Tuol Svay Prey have been built since 20 December and can now communicate with each other with success. The construction of these stations started on 12 August 1981 following the signing of the agreement--between the PRK and Ho Chi Minh City of the SRV--on the plan to build radio relay stations at Phnom Penh, Prey Veng, Kompong Trabek and Svay Rieng. These brilliant achievements more clearly show the all-round rapid development made during the very short span of time of the rebirth of the Kampuchean people, particularly in the field of posts and telecommunications which was completely cut off for 3 years. During the inauguration of these stations, Comrade Khun Chhy, minister of communications and posts, hailed the efforts of the cadres, employees and workers of the Kampuchean postal and telecommunication service and the precious assistance of the Vietnamese people. He also conferred citation certificates on representatives of workers and employees of the five stations for completing their task successfully and in time. [Text] [BK050938 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 1 Jan 82]

CSO: 5500/5706

TELECOMMUNICATION UPLIFT IN NORTHERN AREAS REPORTED

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 20 Feb 82 p 6

[Text]

GILGIT, Feb 19: The Federal Government would spend Rs 12.761 million for telecommunication development in Northern Areas.

At present 28 telephone exchanges, six carrier systems and 40 public call offices are functioning at various places in Northern Areas.

This was stated here by the Officer Commanding, Special Communication Organisation, Hamid Mahmood Khan, yesterday. He elaborated that the approximately five thousand kilometers of overhead lines have been laid to extend telecommunication facilities throughout the region.

He said that under the special directive of President General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq the improvement in telephone, telegraphs and trunk calls have been given priority and now these are available to the people in Northern Areas even in remote areas like Chitore Khand, Gupis, Dismer and Tangir valleys.

The Officer Commanding hoped that the expansion of these facilities to the people would help in improving their economy. He maintained that apart from the development of telecommunication in the interior of the region, the Northern Areas are now linked with the Central Control System of Auto-Exchange at Gilgit, Skardu and Chilas which further connect these areas with National Dialing System through radio circuits. The special communication, he added, aims to increase the capacity of Auto-Exchange at Gilgit and Skardu from 600 lines to one thousand and from 200 to 500 lines respectively in near future. Further extension of overhead line to the farthest north in Phander and Kharmong valleys is also in hand which will facilitate opening of more avenues of public call offices and quick telephone and telegraphic links within the region as well as with the rest of the country, he concluded.—APP.

CSO: 5500/5703

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES AIMS, PLANS OF SUPARCO

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 21 Feb 82 p 8

[Text] Mr Salim Mehmud, Chairman Pakistan Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO), said yesterday that the basic aim of the National Space Programme was to enable Pakistan "to stand on its own feet" in the field of space research and development.

The long term plan being followed by SUPARCO had accordingly been devised with a view to acquire modern space technology in a step-by-step manner, he added.

The SUPARCO chief was addressing an informal Press conference at the Commissions Research Plant near the Huo Chowki here yesterday.

Mr Salim Mehmud explained that the long-term programme for developing space science and technology comprised the following main phases.

--Firstly establishment of ground receiving stations capable of catching signals from different types of satellite orbiting the earth.

--Secondly, establishment of satellite tracking stations equipped with radar, laser and optical instruments that will monitor and focus on overhead satellites; and

--Thirdly, launching a national satellite to be used for communications, direct television broadcasting and scientific purposes.

He pointed out that an overhead satellite would be very useful for mass communications purposes and will enable the broadcast of educational TV programme to villages and remote areas of the country.

In this connection, he noted that over 70 per cent of the national population lived in the rural areas where modern health, education and entertainment facilities were hard to come by.

He said educational TV programmes beamed at villages could promote adult literacy as well as providing information on health care, modern agricultural techniques, etc.

Furthermore, these telecasts could include programmes of an entertaining nature and thus fill a gap in facilities of this type in the life of the rural folk he added.

This, he continued, would also be of assistance in achieving closer national integration besides helping in stemming the tide of migration from the rural areas to already overburdened urban centres.

Mr Salim Mehmud said that Pakistan had contacted the International Telegraphic Union (ITU) and asked it to allot a position for the eventual placing of this national satellite in a geo-stationary-orbit over the equator.

The ITU has asked for a great deal of data relating to the exact frequencies on which the proposed satellite will send signals to ground receiving stations in Pakistan, and this information is at the moment being assembled prior to its' being despatched to the agency's Geneva headquarters, he added.

Space Programme

Turning to another aspect of the national space programme, Mr Salim Mehmud said that great emphasis was being given by SUPARCO to the manufacture of the maximum number of components necessary for progress in this field at the Commission's own laboratories.

An appreciable amount of work had been done in this sector and SUPARCO scientists and technicians had succeeded in making a wide variety of electronic instruments entirely through their own efforts, he added.--APP

CSO: 5500/5703

BRIEFS

RECEIVER SHOWN NEWSMEN--An electronic portable television signal receiver, made by SUPARCO engineers, was a happy surprise for local journalists. It was a component in which they exhibited much interest. Mr Salim Mehmud, Chairman SUPARCO, explained that the "little box" can be fixed to local T.V. antennas. Television programmes can then be received by domestic T.V. sets from satellites in the nearby geophysical orbit. With the aid of the "little box" and minor adjustments on antennas, Pakistanis will be able to see foreign programmes through various satellites. In the SUPARCO instrumentation room, journalists were shown on a large coloured television, the news report being telecast by a neighbouring country, that has a satellite programme on the air. The colour and picture clarity was exceptional. Mr Mehmud later stated that the Government's permission is being sought for the local manufacture of this product. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 21 Feb 82 p 5]

NEW PHONE CONNECTIONS--Multan, Feb 16--The General Manager, Central Telecommunications, Mr Dawood Siddiqui, has disclosed that 5,000 telephones would be provided during the current financial year in various towns of the Punjab, against 48,000 pending applications. Talking to newsmen after inaugurating an international telex service here on Saturday, he said that the telex service would cater to the needs of Press and public within Pakistan and the world over. He further disclosed that the 600-line Mumtazabad telephone exchange in Multan would be expanded to 1600 lines by the month of June this year. Replying to a question, he said that due to shortage of funds the direct dialling from Muzaffargarh, the neighbouring district headquarters of Multan was not possible for the time being. However, he said efforts were being made to give Muzaffargarh a local circuit with Multan which would have indirect telephone facilities with the rest of the country. Replying to a question regarding the alleged corruption in the Telephone Department, he said that disciplinary action had already been taken against 30 corrupt telephone operators in Multan division. He held out an assurance that efforts were under way to improve the working of telephone staff. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 17 Feb 82 p 4]

CSO: 5500/5703

BRIEFS

NEW CPT RADIO STATION--On 10 February newsmen from Phatthalung Province reported that Mr Duang, alias Comrade Dun, Chuaysakun, age 32, who had been a communist terrorist for 11 years and Miss Bunchit Bunchana, age 26 who had been in the biggest southern communist terrorist camps for 10 years in Patthalung, Trang and Satun named Camp Natra, turned themselves into Major Chareon Suthisoem, the chief of ISOC's Karunathep Center, Phatthalung Region. These two communist terrorists stated that their reason [for turning themselves in] was to have the authorities arrange a marriage ceremony. They also revealed that at present, in the large camp, there is a Westerner of unknown nationality working with student traitors to set up a radio. Preparations are underway to begin broadcasting which will counter the government and mobilize the masses. When the officials learned of this, they reported it to higher headquarters to make plans for its destruction. [Excerpt] [Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 12 Feb 82 pp 1, 2]

NEW TELEVISION STATION--Public Relations Director General Kamchat Kiphanit on 9 December officiated the opening of a new color television station in Buriram. The new station, Channel 10, operates on a 625-line system and is under the administration of the Public Relations Center Area I. [BK170241 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 10 Dec 81]

CSO: 5500/5706

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN-PALESTINE NEWS AGREEMENT--Last night, Yasir 'Arafat met with (Prian Traykov), member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and director general of the BULGARIAN NEWS AGENCY. He was accompanied by the Bulgarian ambassador to Lebanon. The meeting which reviewed the latest developments in the Arab arena, paid particular attention to the situation in south Lebanon. A cooperation agreement was signed today between the Palestinian News Agency, WAFA and the BULGARIAN NEWS AGENCY at WAFA's offices. The agreement was signed by the respective directors general of the two agencies in a ceremony attended by the Bulgraian ambassador to Lebanon and the head of the socialist countries' section in the PLO Political Department, 'Umar al-Shak'ah. The agreement includes exchange of news, information and photographs between the two agencies. [Text] [JN171829 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1500 GMT 17 Feb 82]

CSP: 4400/151

BRIEFS

'SHAMSHAD' SATELLITE STATION--Kabul, 4 Mar (BAKHTAR)--The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan concurrent with positive fundamental transformations in other sectors pays ample attention to the development of the communications in the country writes KABUL TIMES in an editorial on March 3. The paper writes: The inauguration the other day of the satellites land station "Shamshad" by which Afghanistan receives and transmits television programmes by the satellites, as gift of the friendly Soviet Union on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the friendship and cooperation treaty between Afghanistan and the USSR, in fact opens a new era in the communications activities of the country. The Shamshad satellites land station not only provides facilities for radio and television programmes in national as well as international level with better quality but also serves as a broad communication network. With the activation of the station, the system of our telephone and telegraphic communications, our television and radio broadcasts will operate better through the satellite system. The station provides facilities in telephone communication from twelve to eighty communication channels with the foreign countries. It also provides desirable possibilities for expansion of telex and telegraphic communications with other countries. [Text] [LD050710 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0418 GMT 5 Mar 82]

CSO: 5500/5333

BRIEFS

BUSHGAN TV BOOSTER--The 5-watt Bushgan booster will enable residents of Bushgan and surrounding villages to watch the Tehran Television Network No 1 programs on Channel 4. [GF251311 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 24 Feb 82 GF]

CSO: 5500/5332

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SCHOOL TO BE LOCATED IN UGANDA

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 5 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Uganda is to host a training centre in satellite communication for the Africa region.

Uganda's offer of facilities was accepted by the Second Session of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the Pan-African Telecommunication Union (PATU) which has just ended in Kinshasa, Zaire.

Uganda's delegation was led by the Minister for Power, Posts & Telecommunications, Mr. Akena p'Ojok, and included Uganda's Ambassador to Zaire, Mr Emmy Sendaula, and Uganda Posts & Telecommunications Corporation Acting Managing Director, Mr S. E. K. Mbabaali.

A resolution on the satellite training centre (SATCOM) requested the PATU Secretariat, in co-operation with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the International Satellite Telecommunication Organisation (INTELSAT) and other agencies to assist Uganda in undertaking a global study of all aspects of the SATCOM training centre. It also called for financial and technical assistance to the project.

Uganda's offer of facilities to PATU were examined by a survey team from PATU, ITU and Intelsat in June last year. The team held discussions with Uganda Government officials and the management of Uganda Posts and Telecommunication Corporation. They also visited the sites of the staellite earth stations--System B at Ombachi in Arua and Kololo in Kampala and System A at Mpoma and the Corporation's training school at Nakawa.

Uganda has the two systems of satellite communication: System B which will now be diverted to training and System A at Mpoma for live telecommunications traffic.

The resolution adopted at the Kinshasa conference noted with appreciation both Uganda's offer of these training facilities and the survey team's preliminary report.

The conference noted also the progress of the Pan-African Telecommunication network--PANAFTEL, and urged member-states of PATU to complete their sections of the route, bearing in mind the application of the most modern telecommunication

technologies. The conference also considered and approved the budget of PATU Secretariat and called upon member-states to pay their subscriptions promptly.

Addressing the conference, Mr Akena p'Ojok told the delegates that Uganda strongly believed in developing a new and adequate telecommunications system; and believed in regional and continental co-operation in this endeavour.

The Minister also invited the PATU secretariat to visit Kampala and finalise the steps taken in the direction of the SATCOM training centre.

Uganda was elected vice-chairman of the conference which is held every four years.

CSO: 5500/5707

BRIEFS

'PANA' MEETING IN DAKAR--Addis Ababa, 4 Mar (AFP)--African information ministers begin a meeting in Dakar, Senegal, on 15 March to consider information problems in African and operations of the Pan-African News Agency (PANA). The 3-day ministerial meeting is to be preceded by another meeting of the PANA Inter-Governmental Committee comprising heads of African news agencies. PANA is a specialized body of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and aims at reducing African dependence on the international news agencies. One-third of the OAU member states have already ratified its convention and the body expects to start work before the end of this year. [Text] [AB041132 Paris AFP in English 0936 GMT 4 Mar 82]

CSO: 5500/5704

DEFICIENCIES IN TELEPHONE NETWORK, PUBLIC PHONES ABSENCE LAMENTED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] Public telephones: this is the short-term solution! Indeed, to make a phone call, especially on Sundays or holidays, often becomes a real problem for those who do not have a home phone. And the worry becomes even more acute when there is not a single public phone in the vicinity. What is one to do?

One goes from door to door, begging anyone who has a phone to be allowed to make a call. And the answer shoots back, like a cold shower, "my phone is out of order," or "the phone only receives incoming calls!"

One then tries the public phones...most of them have not survived too well and some of them have been transformed into public toilers by passers-by. Or else, the phones have been savagely destroyed, the cables cut, probably because the apparatus was full of coins that were not timely removed. This is what has happened to some of the public phones in our international airport "4 de Fevereiro."

But this happens elsewhere too, not only in the capital. The situation is far worse in the provinces (some of them) where telephone communications have almost ceased to exist. Meanwhile, our needs are steadily expanding and phones are being used with increasing frequency by more and more people. We are all dreaming of the day when everyone will have a phone at home.

While all this is going on, there are those who recoup at work, with the service phones. They bring along little notebooks filled with the numbers of their friends and begin dialing from the office. As a result, bottlenecks are created and more urgent calls, those that deserve to go through, cannot be made. The "busy" signal exasperates persons who are attempting to dial from the outside to get in touch with such and such a director or section.

Since we critically need an efficient telephone network, couldn't the proper authorities answer this challenge so as to benefit new subscribers and thus open up "service phones?"

Meanwhile, we shall continue using them as lifebuoys, even for the most mundane calls, which could obviously be made at home and...more comfortably even!

Otherwise, what alternatives do we have to offer those who have no phone of their own, when public telephones are mostly out of order....

CSO: 5500/5710

BRIEFS

AIRPORTS TELECOMMUNICATIONS UPDATING--The Department of Civil Aviation has started a ₵13.2m. (£2.2m.) programme to install up-to-date telecommunications equipment at the country's airports. Under a contract signed last December, a British firm, Rediffusion Radio System, is to replace all the department's obsolete telecommunications equipment at the various airports. The installation of a modern "single-side band" transmitter at the Kotoka International Airport was expected to be completed by February 12. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3368, 22 Feb 82 p 538]

CSO: 5500/5715

BRIEFS

NEW TRANSMITTERS INAUGURATED--Starting yesterday, Radio Mali has a medium wave transmitter along with two frequency modulation transmitters. The new medium wave transmitter has a power of 100 kilowatts capable of reaching 150 kilometers in the daytime and 220 kilometers at night. It is located on the road to Kati and will be transmitting on 555 meters while the two FM transmitters, located in a room at the Hotel de l'Amitie, are transmitting on 87.6 megahertz and 91.6 megahertz. They only cover the area of Bamako. [AB261729 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 26 Feb 82]

CSO: 5500/5702

BRIEFS

'SAPA' COMPUTERIZATION--SAPA--Yesterday entered the computer age when it began serving its subscribers through its Newsmaster video-editing and communications handling system. The new system, already in service with some of the world's leading news agencies, will enable Sapa to provide a faster, more efficient and more flexible service to newspapers and broadcasting stations. The Sapa Newsmaster had been equipped initially with the capability to handle 80 incoming and outgoing news channels. It can be expanded when required up to a total 128 channels. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Mar 82 p 9]

CSO: 5500/5709

TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES IN COUNTRY DESCRIBED

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 15 Feb 82 p 8

[Text] Uganda has the necessary telecommunications facilities to handle transit traffic to and from several destinations including member states of the Kagera Basin Organisation (KBO).

According to a paper presented by Uganda Posts and Telecommunications Corporation to the KBO Commission meeting which has just ended in Jinja, Uganda's international telecommunications links were greatly enhanced in 1980/81.

The corporation, the paper said, put into service a standard A satellite earth station at Mpoma near Mukono Town and a microwave radio link between the earth station and Telephone House in Kampala.

Other services commissioned during the year were an international telex exchange and an international telephone exchange with incoming automatic dialling facilities.

Uganda was already directly linked with UK, West Germany, Italy, France, Switzerland and Nairobi and plans were far advanced to link with USA and the rest of the world when channels in the "spade" (common international channels) are opened at Mpoma Satellite Earth Station.

Experts from the International Satellite Telecommunication Organisation (Intelsat) are due to arrive in Uganda next week to supervise the commissioning of the operation and service of the "spade".

The International Switching Centre at Telephone House, Kampala, provides also for terrestial Pan African Telecommunications links to Rwanda, Zaire, the Sudan, Burundi, Malawi and Zambia.

The paper added: "These routes can only be opened when the Kagera telecommunications project is implemented".

The project has been defined to include the Uganda-Rwanda link which facilitates links with Nairobi and Mombasa, a route so vital for the import/export trade of Rwanda, Burundi and eastern Zaire.

Besides the Masaka-Bukoba link which forms Uganda's main link with Tanzania, Malawi and Zambia via the Pan African Telecommunications (Panaftel) microwave system is advanced in implementation.

The paper noted that the KBO headquarters in Kigali necessitated the establishment of adequate and reliable communication with regional centres and capital cities of member states.

The paper suggested the setting up of a technical unit under KBO to write the necessary telecommunications specifications for the project and offer the services of two engineers to assist the unit.

"What is now required is to provide the necessary terrestial links with our neighbours especially member states of KBO" the paper said.

CSO: 5500/5707

BRIEFS

DISRUPTION OF BROADCASTING SERVICES--The Zambian Broadcasting Radio and Television Services will be interrupted as work goes on at the Kitwe transmitting station to install a new television transmitter under the mass media project. A ZBS spokesman said today tha [words indistinct] the radio and television services will be affected during the installation, which has already started. The spokesman requested all copperbelt listeners to tune to the short wave from eight to fifteen hours daily on 41 7250 kilohertz or on 49 metres which is 6060 kilohertz for general service or on (?41) which is 7220 kilohertz or (?49) metres which is (?6165) kilohertz for the home service. [Text] [LD050206 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 2 Mar 82]

CSO: 5500/5708

BRIEFS

SALISBURY RADIO LINK--Salisbury is to buy $27 000 of radio equipment for its municipal security unit, which will eventually employ up to 750 ex-guerillas. Last week the city council's finance and development committee approved the purchase of walkie-talkies and equipment for the base station. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Feb 82 p 5]

CSO: 5500/5714

PAPER VIEWS COLLAPSE OF NORDIC SATELLITE PROJECT

PM151453 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 7 Feb 82 p 12

[Editorial: "A Nordic Defeat"]

[Text] What did Cultural Affairs and Nordic Affairs Minister Lise Ostergaard say when the prime minister in consultation with the parties in the Folketing decided that Denmark would not support the Nordsat project? She said nothing. But it will be her task as the person responsible for cultural and Nordic matters to throw earth onto the grave in which this great Nordic project will be forgotten. It is not many weeks since Lise Ostergaard had nothing but unkind words for the media commission which opposed the project. It is not long since she spoke of the Danish Government's desire to enter concrete negotiations on Nordsat.

On the shelves stands an endless row of reports and recommendations which will be a reminder of this fantastic offensive for an expansion of cultural cooperation between the Nordic countries. It began in 1974 with many pretty words about the importance of Nordic viewers everywhere having access to all Nordic programs. It continued in three volumes, which were presented by Nordic civil servants in 1977, and which gave warm support to the idea. They put the investment at 500 million Swedish kronor, but unfortunately they had not consulted with technical experts. That is why 1979 saw a new work in no less than eight volumes intended to throw light on all sides of the question and designed to serve as the basis for the long-awaited decision by the politicians. At this time people were saying that the total cost of the project over 20 years could reach 8 billion kronor. But this did not cool the eagerness to get the project started. The then cultural affairs minister said that we were standing on the threshold of a great old Nordic dream of cultural understanding, and that in addition industry and commerce would be given new work to do.

It has been difficult for the Nordic politicians--and for the civil servants and technical experts who have been working on this project for years--to keep a cool head. Everyone is of course in favor of expanded Nordic cooperation. Everyone wants to increase understanding between the Nordic populations. It requires courage to announce that there are other roads to follow and that cooperation on a satellite of this type is not the best, although it is perhaps the most expensive road. The politicians gave themselves exaggerated expectations, and they allowed the project to live despite the objections which became stronger and stronger for technical and economic reasons.

The end result is that Nordic cooperation must admit a new defeat. It would have been possible to avoid it if more thought had been given to the project while there was still time. The scope of the project became such that it destroyed itself. For the politicians this must be a renewed reminder that Nordic cooperation is best served by modest developments which increase the sense of community step by step.

CSO: 5500/2137

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM LINKS 10 CITIES

Palermo GIORNALE DI SICILIA in Italian 11 Feb 82 p 6

[Article by Gianni Daniele: "Revolution at the Post Office With the 'Facsimile' Transmission System." Letter from Palermo to Milan in Only Five Minutes.Miracle at the post office]

[Text] You can send a letter to Milan, Turin, Venice, Genoa, Bologna, Florence, Rome, Naples and Bari in only five minutes. You need 60, instead, but we're still talking about minutes, to receive one from the same ten cities. A few days ago, the so-called "facsimile" system began to function: for Lit 3500, anyone can transmit long-distance, not only a letter, but even a picture, an engineering project, a series of algebraic formulas, diagrams, maps and anything else written, even in Cyrillic letters.

The "trick" is that the new postal service is based on the "telecopying" system, that is, on the faithful reproduction of an original text, carried over a cable by special equipment. At this point, it's easy to figure out how the time necessary to send correspondence is the same that is used in making a normal photocopy. The sheet of paper is fed into a machine, and its reproduction comes out simultaneously from another machine at the post office of destination.

For the moment, this rapid service is limited to the lucky users of the ten cities cited above. Those are the chosen centers for the experimental phase of a system that has had enormous success abroad. In a few months, the postal facsimile network will gradually be extended to all cities and connected to private machines as well, as has already been done with teletypes.

In Palermo, the service is in function at the telegraph office of the main post office on Via Roma. You need only to go to the window and fill out a form, pay, and make sure that the letter arrives at the post office of the city of destination after 5 minutes. There, if the addressee is present, the correspondence will be handed over immediately, otherwise the letter will be given to the telegram office delivery boy and taken to the home.

"In a few days,"--says the director of the Palermo post office, Dr. Carmelo Guliotta,--"the facsimile service will be connected to foreign cities. We already have the equipment and we're using it experimentally now. Soon, then, it will take only a few minutes to get a letter to London, Paris, Monaco, etc. The service is open on weekdays from 8:15 to 9:00, practically without interruption. On Saturday, only mail for the national network is accepted."

"When he is given the text to be sent," says Antonino Insinna, Engineer, and director of the service, "the postal worker register the pertinent data, then transmits the correspondence directly to the post office of destination. He then gives the correspondence back to the sender, who will receive a postcard at home confirming the delivery and the hour of its arrival. The cost is: domestic, Lit 3500 for the first sheet and Lit 1700 for successive sheets; foreign, Lit 6725 for the first sheet and Lit 6705 for every other sheet."

The system heralds a genuine postal revolution. Being able to transmit any type of original copy in minutes "breaks" the limits in transmission by telegraph and teletype. The facsimile machinery reproduces and transmits faithfully texts in black and white of any type: typed, handwritten, printed matter, so the service is particularly useful to notaries, lawyers, engineers and companies for urgent transmission of documents and graphics. As the text transmitted is authenticated by a public office--exactly like a telegram or teletype--it has legal value.

9941
CSO: 5500/2126

RADIO, TV NEWS SERVICES IN SOUTH SURVEYED

Naples NORD E SUD in Italian Oct-Dec 81 pp 225-237

[Article by Ernesto Mazzetti: "Radio-Television Reporting in the South"]

> [Text] The South today has available a rather appreciable supply of electronic information provided through radio and television broadcasts, both national and regional, coming through RAI [Italian Radio Broadcasting and Television Company] as well as a large number of private transmitters. This supply is something new in the geography of the Italian information industry which in the past had constantly revealed that the southern regions were behind in the printed press sector. This article is in line with the text of the report by A. to the "Information and the South" conference held in Naples on 25 September 1981 on the occasion of "Book Week."

The geographic pattern of the information industry in Italy reveals elements of major innovation and change above all due to the development of electronic broadcasts in recent years through radio and television. This dynamism in electronic information is counterbalanced by the substantially static nature of the situation in the daily and periodical printed press. The daily press, in particular, appears to be firmly wedded to a model of territorial distribution of headlines and of the dissemination of issues showing [illegible] points of major concentration corresponding to the metropolitan areas of the north-central region and growing decline in the number of headlines and dissemination volume in the smaller urban centers, particularly in the southern regions where we instead note a drop in the number of headlines, if not in the total quantity of papers sold, both regarding the local journals and those from outside the regions.

The purpose of this report is to cast light on the developmental elements of the geography of the entire information situation connected with the development of the electronic media regarding the continental and insular South. I will try to do this, using a series of numerical data which, although they do not in any way streamline what I have to say here, do constitute the only background suitable for assembling a scenario with some degree of clarity.

The data that must substantiate the fabric of this scenario involve the following:

The quantity of radio and television information which is available in the South today;

The dissemination of that information, by territorial areas serviced and in terms of listening frequency on the part of the public;

The quality or type of this information.

Compared to only 5 years ago, the electronic communication scenario in Italy and hence obviously in the South reveals two elements of major novelty: The start of regional telecasts by RAI-TV, through the Third Network, and the existence of private broadcasting. This entailed significant effects also in the information sector and on that score I will try to supply the maximum possible degree of comparative data, using all available sources, with appreciable homogeneity and reliability, such as I was able to identify them.

There is however one thing I would like to make clear before going on. What do we mean by information? Every message--it is said--is in itself a piece of information; that would include fiction, as expressed through motion pictures, TV films, and teleplays; in other words, this would also include entertainment (music, variety shows). And this of course means that information also especially includes documentaries, investigations, debates, and talks with personalities. So far, so good. But for our purpose here it is preferable to concentrate on a very specific TV and radio format which is easily identifiable, that is, the daily newscast or the informational news program, both on radio and TV. In this way we will have a product which--in terms of its duration and frequency as well as type parameters--will be comparable when it comes to making the necessary comparison between public service (that is, RAI-TV) and private broadcasting. In my analyses I therefore considered only radio and TV newscasts, excluding, from RAI-TV, all of the broadcasts that do not fit within this format even though they may certainly be considered "informative" and even though they are totally or mostly taken care of by or entrusted to newspaper editorial offices, such as the parliamentary services, the investigations, and the various columns. Looking at the "private" outfits, that involves all broadcasts dealing with debates and interviews with personalities, cultural and informational items, etc.

Now that I have completed this explanation, I will try to cover the first of the elements that will be useful in our scenario: the volume of radio or TV information available today in the South.

Volume of Radio Information

The South--and I am referring here to data collected from 1980 onward, for RAI --has a complex of information broadcasts which are regionally disseminated; this volume, in terms of the total number of broadcasting hours, is slightly greater than the total for the broadcasts of the three national radio newscasts (Table 1).

Table 1. Regional Radio Information Broadcasts in 1980, in Hours

Regions	Newscasts	Total Regional Broadcasts	% of total
Abruzzo	242	554	43.69
Molise	266	439	60.60
Campania	267	429	62.42
Puglia	244	419	58.24
Basilicata	235	450	52.23
Calabria	210	429	48.96
Sicily	476	1,159	41.07
Sardinia	385	1,398	27.54
Total	2,325	5,277	44.06
Italy, total	5,910	11,915	49.61
% out of total for Italy	39.35	44.29	

Source: "Sintesi Statistiche Aziendali" [agency statistics summary], RAI.

Each one of the RAI facilities in the South in 1980 broadcast news by radio for an average of about 260 hours per year, with a peak of 476 hours in Sicily and 385 in Sardinia (where we have four daily newscasts as against two for the other southern regions). The total was 2,325 hours.

This figure amounts to a little less than 40 percent of the total for local radio broadcasts coming from RAI throughout Italian territory. This is a figure which is more than proportional as compared to the percentage of the southern population out of the total national population.

Of course, the southern public is getting the benefit of national newscasts from the three radio networks which in 1980 racked up a total of 2,276 hours.

It would be interesting to find out how many people, region by region, listened to the regional newscasts and to the national daily news programs to figure out whether and to what extent the "local" station is preferred by the public. I do not have separate data for the regions; I might only note--looking at the variations in the listening volume by groups of hours throughout the day--that the major concentration points can be found in the time spread corresponding to the national daily news programs.

Here is another note: information as such accounts for a much larger share within regional broadcasts; it constitutes 44 percent of the broadcasting volume when compared to national broadcasting where the percentage of the three GR [radio journals?] amounts to 12 percent of the broadcasting volume (see Table 2).

From the data in my possession it does not appear easy to identify a constant and significant volume of journalistic information from private radio broadcasting. On the one hand, after the initial years of more adventurous approach to the public, private television broadcasting revealed a constant tendency toward the rationalization of written materials (in other words, the broadcast outlines and patterns as such) and toward the stabilization of

Table 2. Radio, All Networks, National Broadcasts in 1980, Hours

		Networks, total	% of total
GR 1	874	6,410	13.64
GR 2	831	5,967	13.93
GR 3	571	6,610	8.64
Total	2,276	18,987	12.0

Source: "Sintesi Statistiche Aziendali," RAI.

television formats during the various time spreads, where at least the biggest among the private broadcasters seek to develop their own individuality also by establishing specific arrangements with the users (and where some of these schedulings consist of daily newscasts which are either entirely or partly a product of the broadcasting station itself); on the other hand, private radio broadcasting in the South does not reveal any sign of any similar development; although there are some newscasts with a minimum journalistic content coming from the private radio stations in the South, this sort of thing certainly is not by itself suitable when it comes to supplying us with data for a comparison to RAI radio newscasts.

Volume of Information: Television

I will begin with the data pertinent to public service also for television.

On 15 December 1979, as we know, RAI activated its third television channel which can handle simultaneous and separate broadcasting on the regional and national levels. This enabled us to move toward the satisfaction of the by no means recent desire for having TV newscasts (generally news programs) produced and disseminated on a regional level; this desire was expressed through a specific legal provision in 1975 on the occasion of the passage of the so-called reform of public radio and television service regulations.

In the Third Network today we have two daily newscasts scheduled on a regional dissemination level, at 1930 and approximately at 2200; the second one is a repetition of the first one, except that events of particular significance can preempt news items presented earlier. But everybody wants to turn the second newscast into an entirely new presentation even though that implies problems in terms of personnel, technical equipment, and budget.

In 1980, the eight RAI facilities in the South transmitted regional TG [television newscasts?] for a total of 1,944 hours. This figure amounts to 79.8 percent of the total broadcasts by the Third Network based on regional dissemination. This enables us to say that the programs put together and produced regionally by the Third Network are profoundly marked by the requirement for providing information (see Table 3).

Table 3. Third Television Network, Regional Broadcasting Hours in 1980, South

Regions	Information	Totals	% out of total regional broadcasts
Abruzzo	233	278	83.82
Molise	248	301	82.40
Campania	262	336	77.98
Puglia	228	285	80.00
Basilicata	230	289	79.59
Calabria	240	315	76.20
Sicily	268	323	82.98
Sardinia	235	308	76.30
South, total	1,944	2,435	79.84
Italy, total	4,882	6,095	80.10
% out of total for Italy	39.82	39.96	

Source: "Sintesi Statistiche Aziendali," RAI.

The almost 1,950 hours of regional TG broadcast in the South constitute 40 percent, approximately, of the total number of hours of regional TG disseminated throughout Italy; here again, as in the case of radio, the figure is more than proportional to the percentage of the southern population out of the Italian total.

Let us now look at national broadcasts, that is, TG 1, TG 2 and the newscasts of TG 3 disseminated nationwide (which precede the regional TG). In 1980, the former totaled 554 broadcasting hours, equal to 15.4 [percent] of the total for Network 1; the second one totaled 678 hours equal to 17.3 [percent] of Network 2; the third one totaled 154 hours, equal to 10.4 [percent] of Network 3 (national). The total for the three TG is 1,426 hours, accounting for 15.4 percent of the total programs broadcast nationwide by the three television networks (Table 4).

Table 4. All Television Networks, National Broadcasts in 1980, Hours

		Networks, total	%
TG 1	594	3,844	15.46
TG 2	678	3,907	17.36
TG 3	154	1,474	10.45
Total	1,426	9,225	
% out of total broadcasts	15.4		

Source: "Sintesi Statistiche Aziendali," RAI.

At this point we will try to figure out how and to what extent the South has received the benefit of this impressive mass of TV newscasts.

Let us first of all approach this point from the angle of dissemination as such. According to the data collected by the RAI Public Opinion Service, we can calculate the percentage of the population served at least broken down by the various networks of RAI in each of the eight regions of the South. Network 1 serves the vastest territorial area; Network 2 comes shortly thereafter; Network 3 follows after a considerable distance. This is due to the fact that the completion of the transmitter and repeater station system for the third channel is still in progress.

I would like to underscore here some significant data. For Network 1, we thus go from a maximum figure for the population served amounting to 96.3 percent in Basilicata to a minimum of 90 percent in Campania. For Network 2, we go from a maximum of 94.6 percent in Basilicata to a minimum of 88.2 percent in Calabria. For Network 3, we go from a maximum of 49.5 in Campania to a minimum of 14.7 in Sicily.

Table 5. Percentage of Population Served in Southern Regions*

Region	TV 1	TV 2	TV 3
Abruzzo-Molise	93.1	89.0	18.6
Campania	89.9	90.1	49.5
Puglia	91.9	90.1	23.8
Basilicata	96.3	94.6	24.4
Calabria	94.1	88.2	23.0
Sicily	93.0	89.9	14.7
Sardinia	91.0	89.4	23.1
Italy, total	93.4	91.1	33.9

*Reception with quality graded "at least distinct." Source: Public Opinion Service, RAI.

The average figures for the South are rather similar to those for all of Italy for networks 1 and 2; they are considerably lower however for Network 3. Nationwide, as a matter of fact, the population groups that receive the Third TV Network in an acceptable fashion account for 34 percent; in the South we go down almost 10 percentage points. I might note in passing that this figure has been updated as of the end of 1980; but in 1981, the Monte Peniche transmitter went into operation; this greatly increased the dissemination of the signal from the Third Network in Lombardy, where the ratio most recently deteriorated for the South. We therefore have a southern problem for the Third Network.

The gap in territorial dissemination among the three networks is reflected precisely and immediately in the listening data. The Public Opinion Service of RAI conducted a specific survey in November and December 1980 and has processed the statistical data in order, region by region, to check on the listening frequency in families for the three TG in their various editions. These indexes extend from a figure of 5, corresponding to regular listening by subscribers, to a figure of 1, corresponding to zero or almost zero listening.

Looking at the data for the eight southern regions, we find TG 1 at 2000 in the lead (index 4.39), followed by TG 1 at 1330 (index 3.01) and TG 2 at 1300 (index 2.66) as well as 1945 (index 2.33) and, at the tail end, TG 3 at 2200 (index 1.18). TG 3 at 1900 gets an index of 1.22. It is reasonable to think that this modest figure is due to the small size of the area of southern territory served by the facilities of the Third Network and certainly not to a lack of attention on the part of the public regarding the regional newscast on TV. Sample surveys carried out by RAI before and after the start of the Third TV Network as a matter of fact revealed that there is an expectation of and demand for television information of a regional character on the part of the southern public (which is true elsewhere of the public in the north-central area) (Table 6).

Title 6. TG Listening Frequency in Southern Region, November to December 1980, Sample Survey by Families, Index Numbers*

	TG 2 1300	TG 1 1330	TG 1 1700	TG 2 1700	TG 3 1900	TG 2 1945	TG 1 2000	TG 3 2200	TG 1 night	TG 2 night
Abruzzo-Molise	2.63	3.04	1.73	1.41	1.21	2.48	4.42	1.20	1.64	1.37
Campania	2.66	2.95	1.66	1.47	1.42	2.53	4.40	1.31	1.78	1.56
Puglia	2.62	2.87	2.01	1.54	1.10	2.13	4.22	1.11	1.56	1.34
Basilicata	2.83	3.58	2.95	2.62	1.24	2.36	4.70	1.24	2.04	1.83
Calabria	2.57	2.83	1.94	1.76	1.22	2.49	4.42	1.15	1.47	1.28
Sicily	2.46	2.77	1.68	1.60	1.10	2.45	4.21	1.11	1.66	1.47
Sardinia	2.60	3.04	1.95	1.55	1.26	2.32	4.35	1.15	1.64	1.41
South, average	2.62	3.01	1.98	1.69	1.22	2.39	4.39	1.18	1.68	1.47
Italy, total	2.53	2.65	1.64	1.40	1.20	2.43	4.27	1.14	1.54	1.38

*(averages range from 5.0 = regularly to 1.0 = never or almost never). Source: Public Opinion Service, RAI.

Things being what they are, we can say that, out of the total journalistic information products broadcast by RAI, the southern public definitely and most prevalently uses the national TG programs of I and II networks.

This indication, derived on the basis of a specific survey on family listening frequencies and the processing of regional indexes, is counterbalanced by a less sophisticated figure, not subdivided by regions, that is to say, the total listening figures for television newscasts on a nationwide scale. This is a figure which brings TG 1 at 2000 at the head, with about 17 million viewers, followed by TG 1 at 1330 with 5.5 and TG 2 at 1945 with 5 million viewers. At the tail end once again we have TG 3 at 1900 with about half a million viewers (Table 7).

Let us now look at private TV and let us try to identify the role of newscasts in the context of their overall programming.

Let us begin with some considerations regarding the total dimensions assumed by the private television system in the South, noting specifically that the figures reveal a certain change according to the type of survey.

Table 7. TV Newscast Watching

Editions	Periods	June 1980	2nd quarter, 1980	June 1981
TG 1	1330	5.4	5.5	6.2
	1700			1.0
	2000	16.9	17.7	16.3
	night	1.4	1.2	0.6
TG 2	1300	3.6	3.7	4.4
	1700			0.5
	1945	4.6	5.1	5.1
	night	0.9	0.9	0.6
TG 3	1900	0.3	0.4	0.4
	repeat	0.2	0.2	0.3

Source: Public Opinion Service, RAI.

I am using data processed by the Documentation and Research Service of RAI; these data consider the companies and individual outfits regularly constituted which broadcast regularly on a constant frequency, broadcasting programs which they produced themselves, which they acquired from other sources, or which were supplied by distribution circuits of various types.

The most recent survey (updated as of January 1981) enables us to identify 236 private broadcasting facilities operating in the South with maximum concentrations in Sicily (71) and Campania (50) and minimum concentrations in Basilicata (six), as compared to a total of 636 in Italy.

I might attempt some comparisons in order better to understand the territorial distribution of active transmitters. In Italy, we have a private TV outfit for every 89,600 inhabitants and for every 474 square kilometers. That is the average. In the South, the ratio is a little less favorable: one private TV for every 90,000 inhabitants and for every 532 square kilometers.

Out of the 236 active transmitters in the South, only 67 transmit a TV newscast regularly whereas, throughout Italy, the private outfits that present TV newscasts number 233 (Table 8).

This means that, against 37.1 private transmitters in the South out of 100, we only have 28.7 southern TV newscasts out of 100. The considerations to be expressed in view of this lesser commitment of private broadcasting in the South in terms of daily newscast information can be given as follows:

Less availability of equipment and personnel to produce the TG (which, in television terms, represent one of the most expensive products because of the high skills of personnel required and the technical equipment needed);

Table 8. Numerical Situation of Private TV Outfits in the South

Regions	Total	Broadcasting TG	Reviewed for Survey
Abruzzo-Molise	24	6	4
Campania	50	15	6
Puglia	47	13	5
Basilicata	6	4	3
Calabria	23	10	4
Sicily	71	16	8
Sardinia	15	3	3
Total	236	67	33
Italy	636	233	
%	37.11	28.76	

Source: Documentation and Research Service, RAI.

Less possibility of interconnection between private TV and daily newspaper publishing to be found in the South where, as everybody knows, the number of daily newspapers is considerably smaller than in the north-central area.

Let us try now to continue our analysis and to find out what the quantitative aspects of news information is in the overall panorama of private TV broadcasts which regularly schedule TG among their programs.

We can do this by using an in-depth research study prepared by the Research Service of RAI which, for the South, analyze the overall programs of 33 out of the 67 private TV outfits which regularly broadcast television news.

Looking at the percentage distribution of the average weekly duration of broadcasts subdivided by type, we thus see that the daily TV newscast takes up 4.6 percent of the total broadcast by the private TV outfits in Abruzzo-Molise, 2.8 percent in Campania, 3.1 in Puglia, 8.1 in Basilicata, 3.9 in Calabria, 4.3 in Sicily, and 3.1 in Sardinia. These figures were obtained during the week between 18 and 24 April 1981. I compared the data for that year to those obtained within the same survey between 20 and 26 April 1980; I found that, for all of the southern regions, except for Basilicata, there was a decline in the time reserved for the TG out of the total broadcasting volume. The most obvious decline was in Puglia (down 6.9); the least was to be found in Sicily (down 0.3). But, I repeat, the tendency toward a reduction in the space reserved for the TG is constant and widespread, not only in terms of percentage figures but, in some cases which I consider significant, also in terms of absolute figures. In other words, while in some regions the volume of TG declines because the space devoted to it remains equal whereas the space devoted to other formats grows (for example, motion pictures and TV films), other regions reveal that the duration and frequency of TG is reduced. Let me give an example; in Campania, during the week of 18-24 April 1981, we had a total of 1,222 minutes of television newscasts by the private TV outfits examined, as against 1,530 minutes broadcast during the week of 20-26 April 1980. In Sicily, there is a variation between 1,913 minutes of TG broadcast in 1981 and 3,500 minutes broadcast in 1980 (see Table 9).

Table 9. South, Private TV Outfits
Weekly TV newscasts and percentage figures for their total duration out of the total broadcasting time; survey based on a sampling of private TV outfits for each region, for the period of 18-24 April 1981.

Regions	Transmitters	Average duration of TG broadcast every day (minutes)	% of TG duration out of total telecasts	% variation compared to 1980
Abruzzo-Molise	4	9	4.6	-3.1
Campania	6	19	2.8	-1.3
Puglia	5	18	3.1	-6.9
Basilicata	3	14	8.1	+1.6
Calabria	4	17	3.9	-1.9
Sicily	8	10	4.3	-0.3
Sardinia	3	1	3.1	-2.0
Italy				-1.1

Source: Documentation and Research Service, RAI.

This means that this tendency toward a decline in the volume of TV newscasts in the programs of the private outfits enables us to line up the South with the figures for the north-central area. In this connection I might quote a passage from the "Rapporto sulle televisioni private in Italia" [Report on Private Television Outfits in Italy], compiled by the Friedrich Neumann Foundation in January 1981 as part of the research project entitled "Television in Italy," promoted by the International Institute of Communication in London: "TV newscasts and information services represent between 6 and 10 percent of the total program volume in Emilia Romagna, Umbria, Campania, Puglia, and Calabria, less than 2 percent in Piedmont and Liguria, and less than 3 percent in Lazio. The tendency here reveals sustained interest in local newscasts on the part of the smaller stations and a progressive reduction (although not an outright elimination) of the time reserved for TV newscasts by the medium-large outfits."

I would now like to present some final considerations based on the data examined so far:

(1) First consideration: The South has available a significant volume of electronic information, arranged in the form of a large number of broadcasting points;

(a) National, radio and television, under RAI;

(b) Regional, radio (on the II Radio Network) and television (on III TV Network), also under RAI, through the regional editorial offices;

(c) Local, making up the 67 private TV outfits which regularly broadcast TV news;

(2) With the exception of the broadcasting area of the Third TV Network--which, in the South, serves population groups which on the average are smaller than the share for the population served in the north-central regions--we do not detect any imbalances between the North and the South in terms of electronic information supply. In terms of overall duration of information broadcasts disseminated on a regional level there is a slight percentage-wide advantage for the South;

(3) Concerning the pattern involved in the information supply throughout the day, we have the following:

(a) A concentration of regionally disseminated radio news supply around noon (1200-1430);

(b) A concentration of national TV news supply around noon (in this spread, the RAI TG occupy 24.6 percent of the total RAI programming), in the early evening spread, 1845-2030 (29.9 percent) and in the late evening spread, 2200-2400 (31.7 percent). In the early evening and night-time spread we have both national TG and regional TG (Table 10).

Table 10. Comparison Between Duration of TG Out of Total RAI TV Network and Private TV Transmissions, Analysis by Time Spread, Percentage Figures, Survey During Week of 18-24 April 1981

Hours	TG 1	TG 2	TG 3	Total RAI Networks	Private
0800-1230	-	-	-	-	0.2
1230-1430	22.4	22.7	-	24.8	4.0
1430-1845	1.7	1.6	-	1.5	0.4
1845-2030	26.9	38.4	25.3	29.9	7.3
2030-2200	10.9	8.9	-	6	3.5
2200-2400	30.7	24.0	47.7	31.7	4.9
2400	-	-	-	-	2.3

Source: Processing of data from Documentation and Research Service, RAI.

The private TV outfits, regarding the scheduling of their TG, tend to follow the RAI time scheduling; most of the private TG as a matter of fact are telecast around noon (4 percent), during the early evening hours (7.3 percent), and late at night (4.9 percent). They also use the night-time interval from 2400 until 0800 (with 2.3 percent of their TG volume) which on the other hand reveals no RAI TV newscasts (Table 11);

(4) Compared to the total news information volume coming from RAI, the supply from the private outfits appears modest, with a tendency toward further shrinkage.

Regional and Local TV Information Formats in the South

To complete the panorama, after all these many quantitative data, I should also provide some information on the quality of electronic news supplied to the southern public.

Table 11. Private Station TG Listening in Southern Regions (Index Numbers)*

Abruzzo-Molise	1.7	Sicily	2.1
Campania	2.2	Sardinia	2.3
Puglie	2.1	South, average	2.0
Basilicata	1.8	Italy, average	1.9
Calabria	1.8		

*(RAI surveys, November-December 1980, averages from 5.0 = regularly to 1.0 = never or almost never). Source: Public Opinion Service, RAI.

I believe that it is very difficult to come up with an overall and reasonably objective judgment concerning the characteristics (in other words, the forms of expression and the method of message construction: the ratio between pictures and spoken words, the ratio between the video presence of the newscaster and the presence of the protagonists, etc.) and the content (checking on completeness of information, ratio between various topics, etc.) in the TV information reports offered to the southern public by the public system and the private system.

I will therefore confine myself only to two very brief notations. The first one has to do with the third network, using a "program content analysis" done during the week of 15-28 December 1979 by a large group of researchers for the Program Review Service of RAI. As part of this survey, the regional TG, broadcast during the period of time mentioned in Campania and Sicily, were analyzed. I would like to present some excerpts from the report's conclusions here.

"The decentralization of public service has produced a focus shift in programing toward new issues and topics as compared to the traditional supply presented by the broadcasting stations. There is an obvious rebalancing of the areas of tie-in with social reality and interest converges toward areas--areas of culture and social affairs--which redimension the traditional primacy of 'political aspects,' with the latter also being shifted toward the specific and positive areas of government administration, of territorial management, and of the organization of collective life. This first effect of decentralization is recorded particularly in the information offered by the regional editions of TG 3."

"The innovative capacity in terms of content is not paralleled by innovativeness in the formulas of expression and in the method of message construction, both of which remain substantially unchanged as compared to the traditional principles."

"The Third Network is thus characterized as a public service agency which seeks to combine the programing of the other two networks with regional and local information and, as an alternative, to offer qualified proposals in the other television formats. The attention devoted to the local situation however is not expressed automatically--perhaps due to excessive fear of slipping into provincialism--in an environmental and cultural characterization of the community, nor in an adequate presentation of their problems and interests."

The second remark I would like to tie in with the first, rather rough data, that is to say, the as yet not processed and analyzed data, which I have been able to examine and which deal with a research effort on the content of the television newscasts deriving from a "sampling" of private TV outfits in Campania and Sicily. From the survey documents I was able to go through, I derived the impression that, at least as far as the TV newscasts are concerned, such as they are covered there, these stations display a tendency:

(1) Toward not confining themselves to daily city and regional news but instead, however briefly, seek to present national and international events and perhaps even to favor them in the number of pages, as it were, of the newscast, using them for the purpose of starting the newscast;

(2) Toward constantly affirming the presence of journalistic effort as an intermediary in news presentation; the time for news items that are read is longer than the time spent on news items put together with films.

There is only one point I might venture to present on the basis of these notes and that is that, regarding regional and local TG, there is a need for seeking a more definite identity of their own, an identity more involved in dealings with and in the concerns of the public.

5058
CSO: 5500/2140

BRIEFS

L-SAT ORDER FOR PHILIPS--Eindhoven, February 18--Philips' unit Hollandse Signaalapparaten said today it had won a 20-million-guilder order from the European space aviation organisation (ESA) for the construction of three sub-systems for Europe's experimental L-sat communication satellite. It said this would enable Signaalapparaten to carry on its space aviation work and acquire specialised know-how after the contribution made to the scientific Iras satellite. The L-sat is to be launched from the European carrier missile Ariane in 1986. [Text] [The Hague ANP NEWS BULLETIN in English 18 Feb 82 p 3]

CSO: 5500/2135

ISTANBUL TELEPHONE NETWORK EXPANSION PROJECT AGREEMENT PUBLISHED

Ankara RESMI GAZETE in Turkish No 17601, 10 Feb 82 pp 4-6

[Text]

Loan Agreement for Equipment Supply for Istanbul Telephone Network Expansion Project Between The Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, Japan and The Republic of Turkey Dated November 30, 1981

Loan Agreement, dated November 30, 1981 between The Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund and The Republic Of Turkey

In accordance with General Agreement No. TK-3 dated February 12, 1981 between The Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (hereinafter referred to as «the Fund») and The Republic of Turkey (hereinafter referred to as «the Borrower»), the Fund the Borrower herewith conclude the following Loan Agreement.

Article I
Loan

1. Amount and Purpose of Loan

The Fund agrees to lend the Borrower an amount within the limit of Five Hungred Seventy Four Million Japanese Yen (Yen 574,000,000.) as principal for the implementation of the Equipment Supply for Istanbul Telephone Network Expansion Project described in Schedule I attached hereto (hereinafter referred to as «the Equipment Supply»), on the terms and conditions set forth in the Loan Agreement and in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of Japan (hereinafter referred to as «the Loan»), provided, however, that when the cumulative total of disbursements under the Loan Agreement reaches the said limit, the Fund shall make no further disbursement.

2. Use of Proceeds of Loan

(1) The Borrower shall cause the proceeds of the loan to be used for the purchase of eligible goods and services necessary for the implementation of the Equipment Supply from suppliers or contractors (hereinafter collectively referred to as the «Suppliers») of the eligible source countries.

(2) The final disbursement under the Loan Agreement shall be made not later than November 30, 1986 and no further disbursement shall be made by the Fund thereafter, unless otherwise agreed upon between the Fund and the Borrower subject to the consent of the Government of Japan.

3. Repayment of Principal

The Borrower shall repay the principal of the Loan to the Fund in accordance with the amortization schedule set forth in Schedule II attached hereto.

Article II

Particular Covenants

1. General Agreement

All the provisions of the General Agreement No. TK-3 dated February 12, 1981 between the Fund and the Borrower are incorporated into the Loan Agreement and made an integral part hereof.

2. General Terms and Conditions

Article VI of the General Terms and Conditions mentioned in Schedule 1 of the General Agreement shall be disregarded, and, consequently, all references to «the Guarantee» or «the Guarantor», wherever mentioned in the General Terms and Conditions, shall be likewise disregarded.

3. Administration of Loan

(1) Should the funds available from the proceeds of the Loan be insufficient for the implementation of the Equipment Supply, the Borrower shall make arrangements promptly to provide such funds as shall be needed.

(2) The Borrower shall furnish the Fund with following reports.

(i) Installation Report which will be made upon completion of installation work of the project.

(ii) Project completion Report in such form and in such detail as the Fund may reasonably request.

(3) The Borrower may, out of the proceeds of the Loan, make a loan (s) to General Directorate of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones (hereinafter referred to as «the Sub-loan») for the implementation of the Equipment Supply. The terms and conditions of the Sub-loan shall be no less favorable than those of the Loan Agreement.

In witness whereof, the Fund and the Borrower, acting through their duly authorized representatives, have caused the Loan Agreement to be duly executed in their respective names and delivered at the office of The Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Japan as of the day and year first above written.

For
The Overseas Economic
Cooperation Fund
Takashi Hosomi
President

For
The Republic of Turkey
Nazif Çuhruk
Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary of the Republic
of Turkey to Japan

Schedule I

Description of Equipment Supply

I. The Equipment Supply consists of the following parts:

(1) Location: Istanbul, Republic of Turkey

(2) Executing agency: General Directorate of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones

(3) Scope of the work:

Installation of 164 sets of 30-channel PCM carrier system at the existing local exchange offices in Istanbul City.

The proceeds of the Loan are available only for the foreign currency portion of the above-mentioned (3). The local currency portion are to be financed by the Budget of the Government of Turkey.

II. Estimated annual fund requirements are as shown below.

Fiscal Year April/March	Foreign Currency (in million Japanese Yen)
1981	—
1982	574
1983	—
Total	574

Disbursement of the proceeds of the Loan shall be made within the limit of the Government's budgetary appropriations for the Fund.

III. The Equipment Supply is expected to be completed by December 1982.

Schedule II

Amortization Schedule

No. of Instalment	Due Date	Amount (in Japanese Yen)
1	September 20, 1988	15,960,000.
2	March 20, 1989	15,944,000.
3	September 20, 1989	15,944,000.
4	March 20, 1990	15,944,000.
5	September 20, 1990	15,944,000.
6	March 20, 1991	15,944,000.
7	September 20, 1991	15,944,000.
8	March 20, 1992	15,944,000.
9	September 20, 1992	15,944,000.
10	March 20, 1993	15,944,000.
11	September 20, 1993	15,944,000.
12	March 20, 1994	15,944,000.
13	September 20, 1994	15,944,000.
14	March 20, 1995	15,944,000.
15	September 20, 1995	15,944,000.
16	March 20, 1996	15,944,000.
17	September 20, 1996	15,944,000.
18	March 20, 1997	15,944,000.
19	September 20, 1997	15,944,000.
20	March 20, 1998	15,944,000.
21	September 20, 1998	15,944,000.

CSO: 5500/5331

END

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MARCH 19, 1982